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Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

11 Publication number:

0 138 192
A1

12

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: 84112174.2

51 Int. Cl.: **C 08 L 3/02, C 08 L 83/04,**
C 08 L 83/08

22 Date of filing: 11.10.84

30 Priority: 17.10.83 US 542639

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43 Date of publication of application: 24.04.85
Bulletin 85/17

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84 Designated Contracting States: **BE CH DE FR GB IT LI**
NL SE

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54 Method of preparing polyorganosiloxane emulsions having small particle size.

57 A method of preparing fine polyorganosiloxane emulsions with an average particle size of less than 0.3 micron and polyorganosiloxane microemulsions with an average particle size of less than 0.14 micron is described. A translucent oil concentrate is prepared by mixing a polyorganosiloxane which contains polar groups, a surfactant which is insoluble in the polyorganosiloxane, and sufficient water to obtain a translucent mixture. The translucent oil concentrate is then rapidly dispersed in water to form the desired fine emulsion or microemulsion. In general, if the translucent oil concentrate is not transparent a fine emulsion with an average particle size of less than 0.3 micron is obtained; whereas, if the oil concentrate is transparent, a microemulsion with an average particle size of less than 0.14 micron is obtained.

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METHOD OF PREPARING POLYORGANOSILOXANE EMULSIONS
HAVING SMALL PARTICLE SIZE

This invention relates to fine emulsions of polyorganosiloxanes wherein the average particle size of the polyorganosiloxane in the fine emulsion is less than about 0.3 micron. This invention also relates to microemulsions of polyorganosiloxanes wherein the average particle size of the polyorganosiloxane in the microemulsion is less than 0.14 micron. This invention also relates to a method of preparing such fine emulsions and microemulsions of the oil-in-water type. Such emulsions with small particle size droplets or aggregates are generally translucent or transparent in appearance.

Generally, translucent or transparent emulsions are difficult to prepare. The oil-in-water type microemulsions are generally more difficult to make than the water-in-oil type microemulsions. Only a few, limited examples of polyorganosiloxanes as the oil phase in such translucent or transparent emulsions are known. Rosano in U.S. Patent 4,146,499 (issued March 27, 1979) teaches a method of preparing an oil-in-water microemulsion. Rosano prepared such a microemulsion in a four-step process involving (1) selection of a first surfactant which is just barely soluble in the oil phase; (2) dissolving the selected first surfactant in the oil to be emulsified in an amount effective to yield a milky or lactescent emulsion of

the emulsified oil in an aqueous phase; (3) adding the oil with the dissolved first surfactant to the water phase with agitation; and (4) finally, providing a second surfactant in the water phase which is somewhat more soluble in water than the first surfactant to produce a substantially clear microemulsion of oil-in-water. The second surfactant may be either added to the aqueous phase prior to addition of the oil with the dissolved first surfactant or it may be used to titrate the lactescent emulsion prepared in the third step until the desired substantially clear microemulsion is obtained. When a hydrophobic oil, which is not readily dispersed in the aqueous medium, is employed in the method of Rosano it is necessary to first dissolve the hydrophobic oil in a solvent which can be dispersed in the aqueous medium. The hydrophobic oil dissolved in the solvent is then treated as the oil phase in the Rosano method. Rosano (Example 5) described the preparation of a microemulsion of a dimethylpolysiloxane, a hydrophobic oil, dissolved in trichlorotrifluoroethane using polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate as the first surfactant and nonylphenol polyethylene glycol ether as the second surfactant. Microemulsions containing other polyorganosiloxanes are neither described nor taught by Rosano. Nor is it taught that polyorganosiloxane microemulsions can be prepared without first dissolving the polyorganosiloxane in a solvent which can be dispersed in the aqueous medium.

Dumoulin in U.S. Patents 3,975,294 (issued August 17, 1976) and 4,052,331 (issued October 4, 1977) teaches the preparation of polyorganosiloxane microemulsions using a surface active composition which comprises by weight (a) 45 to 90 percent of at least one n-alkyl monoether of a polyethylene glycol, containing 4 to 9 $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ units, the n-alkyl radicals containing 5 to 15 carbon atoms; (b) 5 to 35 percent of a sodium dialkylsulphosuccinate, the linear or branched alkyl radicals containing 6 to 12 carbon atoms; (c) 2 to 17 percent of at least one acid selected from oleic, linoleic, linolenic, and ricinoleic acid, and (d) 1.5 to 12 percent of at least one amine selected from

triethanolamine and n-hydroxyethylmorpholine. Attempts to prepare microemulsions from polyorganosiloxanes with surfactants other than the described surface active composition failed. The method of Dumoulin can produce
5 microemulsions which contain a maximum of 15 weight percent of the polyorganosiloxane. Also, the method of Dumoulin generally requires significant amounts of the surface active composition to prepare satisfactory microemulsions. Typically the amount of surface active composition required
10 was in the range of about 200 to 1000 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the polyorganosiloxane to be microemulsified.

Cekada and Weyenberg in U.S. Patent 3,433,780 (issued March 18, 1969) teach the preparation of colloid
15 suspensions (particle size less than 0.1 micron) of silsesquioxanes of unit formula $\text{RSiO}_{3/2}$ where R is a hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon radical containing from 1 to 7 carbon atoms. These suspensions or microemulsions were prepared by adding the appropriate
20 silane to a water-surfactant mixture, with agitation, the amount of silane being (1) less than 10 percent by weight or (2) the silane being added at a rate of less than ten moles of silane per liter per hour. The method of Cekada et al. is limited to the preparation of siloxanes of
25 general formula $\text{RSiO}_{3/2}$ only. The procedure of Cekada et al. is an example of emulsion polymerization.

This invention relates to a process for preparing a polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type, said process comprising

- 30 (A) forming a translucent oil concentrate by
(1) mixing a polyorganosiloxane with at least one surfactant where said polyorganosiloxane contains at least one polar radical attached

5 to silicon through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds or at least one silanol radical, where said polyorganosiloxane is liquid at the temperature of mixing, and where at least one of said surfactants is insoluble in said polyorganosiloxane at the temperature of mixing; and

10 (2) adding water to the polyorganosiloxane and surfactant mixture of step (1) where water is added in an amount sufficient to produce a translucent oil concentrate; and

15 (B) forming a polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type by rapidly dispersing said translucent oil concentrate in water where the average particle size of said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion is less than about 0.3 microns.

This invention also relates to another process for preparing a polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type, said process comprising

20 (A) forming a translucent oil concentrate by mixing a polyorganosiloxane, at least one surfactant, and water where said polyorganosiloxane contains at least one polar radical attached to Si through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds or at least one silanol radical, where said polyorganosiloxane is liquid at the temperature of mixing, where at least one of said surfactants is insoluble in said polyorganosiloxane at the temperature of mixing, and where water is present in an amount
25 sufficient to produce a translucent oil concentrate; and
30

(B) forming a polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the water-in-oil type by rapidly dispersing said

translucent oil concentrate in water where the average particle size of said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion is less than about 0.3 microns. This invention also relates to an oil concentrate

5 comprising

(A) a polyorganosiloxane which contains at least one polar radical attached to Si through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds or at least one silanol radical,

10 (B) a surfactant which is insoluble in said polyorganosiloxane

where said polyorganosiloxane and said surfactant form an opaque mixture, and

(C) a sufficient amount of water to produce a translucent mixture;

15 wherein said oil concentrate, when rapidly dispersed in water, will produce a polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type with an average particle size of said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion of less than about 0.3 micron.

20 This invention also relates to a polyorganosiloxane microemulsion of the oil-in-water type consisting essentially of

(A) a polyorganosiloxane which contains at least one polar radical attached to Si through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds or at least one silanol radical,

25 (B) a surfactant which is insoluble in said polyorganosiloxane, and

(C) water

30 wherein said polyorganosiloxane is the disperse phase and water is the continuous phase, wherein said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion has an average particle size of less than 0.14 microns and wherein said polyorganosiloxane microemulsion is transparent.

The present invention is practiced by first preparing a translucent, and preferably transparent, oil concentrate. The translucent oil concentrate contains an polyorganosiloxane having at least one polar radical, a
5 surfactant that is insoluble in the polyorganosiloxane, and sufficient water to render the mixture translucent. In general, the order of addition of the components to form the translucent oil concentrate is not critical. One method is to prepare an opaque mixture of the
10 polyorganosiloxane and insoluble surfactant and then add sufficient water to obtain the desired translucent or transparent oil concentrate. Once the amount of water required for a given polyorganosiloxane/surfactant combination is known it may be preferred to prepare the oil
15 concentrate by simply mixing the desired amounts of the three components together. Although the applicant does not wish to be held to theory it is believed that the oil concentrate is an emulsion of the water-in-oil type with a small average particle size. Transparent oil concentrates
20 may be microemulsions of the water-in-oil type.

The oil concentrates may be either used shortly after their preparation or, in many cases, months or even years after their preparation to prepare fine emulsions or microemulsions containing polyorganosiloxane of the
25 oil-in-water type. In general, oil concentrates containing polyorganosiloxanes which readily react with water will not have long term stability. Such oil concentrates should be employed soon after preparation. To prepare the fine emulsions or microemulsions of this invention, the
30 translucent or transparent oil concentrate is rapidly dispersed in water. In general, the more rapid the dispersion of the oil concentrate in water the smaller the average particle size of the resulting emulsion. In

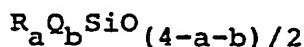
general, translucent oil concentrates which are visually hazy, when rapidly dispersed in water, give fine emulsion with average particle size less than 0.3 microns.

Translucent oil concentrates which are transparent or clear
5 generally yield microemulsions where the average particle size is less than 0.14 microns when rapidly dispersed in water. It is preferred that the oil concentrate is transparent or clear and the emulsion obtained from such an oil concentrate have an average particle size of 0.14
10 microns or less. Such emulsions are generally referred to as "microemulsions".

The translucent or transparent oil concentrate can be rapidly dispersed in water to form the desired fine emulsion or microemulsion. The oil concentrate may be
15 rapidly dispersed in water in a large number of ways known to the art. For example, on a small scale, the oil concentrate may simply be poured into the water and the mixture rapidly shaken by hand. For larger scale preparations, especially on a commercial scale, mechanical
20 means of rapidly dispersing the oil concentrate in water may be desirable. Such mechanical means may include stirring with various power driven stirrers, ultrasonic mixers, blenders, colloid mills, homogenizers, in-line mixers and pumps. The fine emulsions and microemulsions of
25 this invention may be prepared by batch, semi-continuous, or continuous processes.

It is generally preferred that both the oil concentrate and the emulsions resulting from the oil concentrates be prepared at or close to room temperature.
30 Higher and lower temperatures consistent with liquid water can also be used and in some polyorganosiloxane/surfactant combinations may actually be preferred.

The polyorganosiloxanes useful in this invention must contain at least one polar radical attached to silicon through a silicon-carbon bond or a silicon-oxygen-carbon bond or at least one silanol radical. The polyorgano-
 5 siloxanes should be liquid at the temperature at which the oil concentrate is prepared. Suitable polar radicals may contain substituents such as amines, amine salts, amides, carbinols, carboxylic acids, carboxylic acid salts, phenols, sulfonate salts, sulfate salts, phosphate acids,
 10 and phosphate acid salts, where the polar radical is attached to silicon through silicon-carbon or silicon-oxygen-carbon bonds or the polar radicals may be hydroxyl radicals. Naturally, if the polar radical is a hydroxyl radical then the polyorganosiloxane contains
 15 silanol radicals or groups. The siloxane unit which contains the polar radical may be illustrated by the general formula



where a is 0 to 2, b is 1 to 3 with the sum of (a+b) being
 20 less than or equal to 3, R is a monovalent hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon radical, and Q is a polar radical. The polyorganosiloxane may contain additional siloxane units of general formula $R_c SiO_{(4-c)/2}$ where c is 1 to 3 and R is a monovalent hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon
 25 radical. Illustrative of the R radicals that can be present are alkyl radicals such as the methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, amyl, hexyl, octyl, decyl, dodecyl, octadecyl, and myricyl radicals; alkenyl radicals such as the vinyl, allyl, and hexenyl radicals; cycloalkyl radicals
 30 such as the cyclobutyl and cyclohexyl radicals; aryl radicals such as the phenyl, xenyl and naphthyl radicals; aralkyl radicals such as the benzyl and 2-phenylethyl radicals; alkaryl radicals such as the tolyl, xylyl and

mesityl radicals; the corresponding halohydrocarbon radicals such as 3-chloropropyl, 4-bromobutyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, chlorocyclohexyl, bromophenyl, chlorophenyl, α,α,α -trifluorotolyl and the dichloroxenyl radicals; the corresponding cyanohydrocarbon radicals such as 2-cyanoethyl, 3-cyanopropyl and cyanophenyl radicals; and the corresponding mercaptohydrocarbon radicals such as mercaptoethyl, mercaptopropyl, mercaptohexyl and mercaptophenyl. It is preferred that R be a hydrocarbon radical containing from 1 to 18 carbon atoms. Especially preferred R radicals are methyl, phenyl, and vinyl radicals.

Preferred polyorganosiloxanes may be illustrated by the general formula

$$R_{(3-d)}Q_dSi(R_2SiO)_x(RQSiO)_ySiR_{(3-d')}Q'd'$$

where R is a monovalent hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon radical as defined above, Q is a polar radical attached to Si through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds or the -OH radical and \underline{d} and \underline{d}' are, independently, 0, 1, 2, or 3.

The values of \underline{x} and \underline{y} are not particularly limited so long as $(\underline{y}+\underline{d}+\underline{d}')$ is at least one and the sum $(\underline{x}+\underline{y})$ is not so large that the oil concentrate cannot be dispersed in water rapidly enough to obtain an emulsion with an average particle size of less than 0.3 microns. It is preferred, however, that the sum $(\underline{x}+\underline{y})$ be less than about 500 for ease in dispersing the oil concentrate in water. Polyorganosiloxanes having even larger values of $(\underline{x}+\underline{y})$ may be used in this invention if sufficient agitation by mechanical means can be provided so that the viscous oil concentrate may be rapidly dispersed in water in order to obtain an emulsion with an average particle size less than 0.3 microns. It is also preferred that both \underline{d} and \underline{d}' are zero so that the polyorganosiloxanes are endblocked with triorganosiloxy

units. Again, especially preferred R radicals are methyl, phenyl and vinyl radicals.

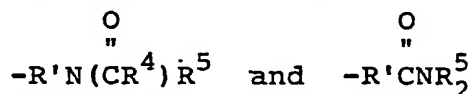
- Other polyorganosiloxanes may be employed in the practice of this invention so long as they have at least
- 5 one polar radical attached to silicon through silicon-carbon or silicon-oxygen-carbon bonds or at least one silanol radical. As indicated earlier, suitable polar radicals may contain amine, amine salt, amide, carbinol, carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid salt, phenol, sulfonate
- 10 salt, sulfate salt, phosphate acid, and phosphate salt substituents. The polar radical may also be a hydroxyl radical. Except for the hydroxyl radical, all of the polar radicals should be attached to silicon through a silicon-carbon bond or through silicon-oxygen-carbon bonds.
- 15 It is preferred that the polar radical be attached to silicon through the Si-C bond. Generally these polar radicals, except for hydroxyl, should have the general formula $-R'G$ where R' is a divalent linking group composed of carbon and hydrogen atoms; carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen
- 20 atoms; or carbon, hydrogen, and sulfur atoms; and where G is a polar radical. Specific examples of R' include the methylene, ethylene, propylene, hexamethylene, decamethylene, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2-$, phenylene, naphthylene, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$,
- 25 $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{COCH}_2-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-$, $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-$, and the $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CSCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ radical. It is preferred that the R' linking group contain from 2 to 10 carbon atoms. It is most preferred that the R' linking
- 30 group contains from 3 to 4 carbon atoms.

When the polyorganosiloxane is an amine-functional siloxane, the polar radical is preferably illustrated by the general formula



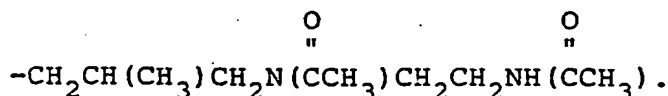
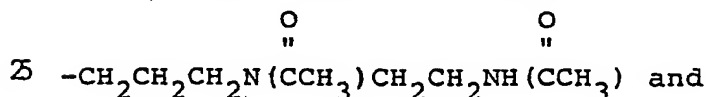
- 5 wherein R' is the divalent linking group discussed above and R² is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen atom, alkyl radicals containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and -CH₂CH₂NH₂ radical. The most preferred amine-functional polar radicals are -CH₂CH₂CH₂NHCH₂CH₂NH₂ and -CH₂CH(CH₃)CH₂NHCH₂CH₂NH₂. Salts of these same amine-functional radicals may also be used in the present invention. Examples of such salts include alkyl carboxylate salts, aryl carboxylate salts, halide salts such as chlorides and bromides, and other neutralization products of the amines with organic acids.

Two types of amide-functional polar radicals may be illustrated by the general formulae



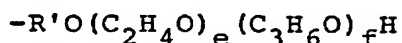
- where R' is the divalent linking group discussed above, R⁴ is a monovalent alkyl radical containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and R⁵ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl radicals containing from 1 to 4 carbon

atoms, and -CH₂CH₂NH(CR⁴) radicals. Preferably, the amide functional radicals used in the present invention are



The polar radical on the polyorganosiloxane may also be in the form of a carbinol. In general, examples of suitable carbinol radicals may be represented by the general formula

5



where R' is the divalent linking group discussed above and e and f are both greater than or equal to zero. When both e and f equal zero the carbinol radicals are the simple alcohol radicals -R'OH. When e is greater than zero, the carbinol contains an ethylene glycol portion; where f is greater than zero the carbinol contains a propylene glycol portion.

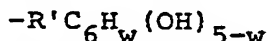
Other suitable polar radicals or substituents include carboxylic acids and their salts. These polar radicals may contain one or more COOH groups or their salts and can generally be expressed by the formula



where R' is the divalent linking group. Examples of the cations capable of forming carboxylic acid salts suitable for use in this invention include Na⁺, K⁺, Li⁺, NH₄⁺, and pyridinium ions. Preferred carboxylic acid polar radicals include -CH₂CH₂SCH₂COOH and -CH₂CH₂SCH₂COOX where X is selected from the group consisting of Na⁺, K⁺, Li⁺, and NH₄⁺.

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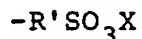
The polar radical may also be of the phenol type expressed by the general formula



where R' is the divalent linking group and where w is 0 to 4. Polyaromatic rings substituted with hydroxyl radicals are also suitable polar substituents for the practice of this invention.

Other polar radicals or substituents suitable for incorporation in the polyorganosiloxanes of this invention

include the sulfonic acid salts and sulfate salts. Examples of such polar radicals are illustrated by the general formula

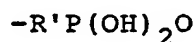


5 for the sulfonic acid salt and

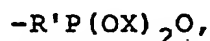


for the sulfate salt where X is a suitable cation such as Na^+ , Li^+ , K^+ , or NH_4^+ .

10 The polar radicals may also be in the form of phosphate acids and phosphate acid salts of the general formula



or



15 respectively, where X is a suitable cation such as Na^+ , Li^+ , K^+ , NH_4^+ .

Polyorganosiloxanes which contain silanol radicals, $SiOH$, may also be emulsified by the method of this invention. Examples of such silanol containing polyorganosiloxanes include linear hydroxyl end-blocked
20 polyorganosiloxane, branched hydroxyl end-blocked copolymers of diorganosiloxane and monoorganosiloxane, as well as polyorganosiloxanes where the hydroxyl radicals are found along the siloxane chain.

The specific recitation of the various polar
25 radicals suitable for incorporation in the polyorganosiloxanes useful in this invention is not intended as a limitation of the invention. As one skilled in the art would realize polar radicals containing amines, amine salts, amides, carbinols, carboxylic acids, carboxylic acid
30 salts, phenols, sulfonate salts, sulfate salts, phosphate acids, and phosphate acid salts, as well as hydroxyl radicals other than those specifically described herein

would be suitable polar radicals for the polyorganosiloxanes of this invention. It will also be realized by one skilled in the art that the polyorganosiloxanes suitable for use in this invention may
5 have more than one type of polar radical in the molecule. One skilled in the art should also realize that polyorganosiloxanes which have more than one type of polar radical in a single substituent would also be suitable for use in this invention.

10 As indicated earlier, the polyorganosiloxane must have at least one polar radical. It is preferred that the polyorganosiloxanes have from about 1 to 15 molar percent of the described polar radicals and most preferably from about 2 to 10 molar percent of the described polar radical.
15 Emulsions of polyorganosiloxanes containing more than 15 molar percent polar radical may be prepared by the process of this invention but the cost of such emulsions would significantly reduce their use in commerce.

The polar radical containing polyorganosiloxanes
20 useful in the present invention can be prepared by procedures well known in the art. Many of these polyorganosiloxanes are available commercially. Therefore, their preparation will not be described here.

Polyorganosiloxane which do not contain polar
25 radicals may also be emulsified in the presence of polar radical containing polyorganosiloxanes by the procedures of this invention. The amounts of the non-polar radical containing polyorganosiloxane that may be emulsified is usually limited to a maximum of about 30 weight percent
30 based on the total polyorganosiloxane present. If such non-polar radical containing polyorganosiloxanes are to be incorporated into the emulsions of this invention, they should be added along with and at the same time as the

polar radical containing polyorganosiloxane in the oil concentrate.

The oil concentrate is prepared by mixing the desired polar radical containing polyorganosiloxane, at
5 least one surfactant that is insoluble in the polar radical containing polyorganosiloxane, and sufficient water to obtain a translucent or transparent mixture. The insoluble surfactant may be anionic, cationic, nonionic, or amphoteric in nature. Generally nonionic surfactants are
10 preferred. Solubility may be determined by a simple test. A small amount (fraction of a gram) of the surfactant is added to a few milliliters of the polyorganosiloxane oil. If the surfactant is insoluble, a cloudy suspension will result; if the surfactant is soluble the solution will be
15 clear. Generally, for the surfactant to be insoluble in most polar group containing polyorganosiloxane oils the hydrophilic-lipophilic balance (HLB) of the surfactant should be greater than about eight. This HLB value is given only as a guideline for initial selection of suitable
20 surfactants and not as a limitation of the invention. For certain polar radical containing polyorganosiloxane, surfactants with an HLB value of less than 8 may be insoluble therein and produce emulsions with average particle sizes less than 0.3 microns by the procedures of
25 this invention. In other words, the insolubility of the surfactant in the polyorganosiloxane oil is the critical factor rather than the HLB value.

The insoluble surfactants useful in this invention are generally well known and available in
30 commerce. These well known surfactants include the sorbitan esters of fatty acids having 10 to 22 carbon atoms; polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters of C_{10} to C_{22} fatty acids having up to 95 percent ethylene oxide;

polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters of C_{10} to C_{22} fatty acids, polyoxyethylene derivatives of fatty phenols having 6 to 20 carbon atoms and up to 95 percent ethylene oxide; fatty amino and amido betaines having 10 to 22 carbon atoms;

5 polyoxyethylene condensates of C_{10} to C_{22} fatty acids or fatty alcohols having up to 95 percent ethylene oxide; ionic surfactants such as the alkylaryl sulfonates of 6 to 20 carbons in the alkyl group; C_{10} to C_{22} fatty acids soaps; C_{10} to C_{22} fatty sulfates; C_{10} to C_{22} alkyl

10 sulfonates; alkali metal salts of dialkyl sulfosuccinates; C_{10} to C_{22} fatty amine oxides; fatty imidazolines of C_6 to C_{20} carbon atoms; fatty amido sulfobetaines having 10 to 22 carbon atoms; quaternary surfactants such as the fatty ammonium compounds having 10 to 22 carbon atoms; C_{10} to C_{22}

15 fatty morpholine oxides; alkali metal salts of carboxylated ethoxylated C_{10} to C_{22} alcohols having up to 95 percent ethylene oxide; ethylene oxide condensates of C_{10} to C_{22} fatty acid monoesters of glycerins having up to 95 percent ethylene oxide; the mono- or diethanol amides of C_{10} to C_{22}

20 fatty acids; and alkoxyated siloxane surfactants containing ethylene oxide units and/or propylene oxide units; and phosphate esters, etc. As is well known in the field of surfactants, the counter ion in the case of anionic surfactants may be any of the alkali metals,

25 ammonia, or substituted ammonias such as trimethylamine or triethanol amine. Usually ammonium, sodium and potassium are preferred. In the case of cationic surfactants, the counter ion is usually a halide, sulfate, or methosulfate, the chlorides being the most common industrially available

30 compounds. The foregoing compounds have been described with particular reference to fatty derivatives. It is the fatty moiety usually forming the lipophilic moiety. A common fatty group is an alkyl group of natural or

synthetic origin. In most instances, the alkyl group may be replaced by the corresponding ethylenically saturated group having one or more ethylene linkages such as commonly occur in nature. Common unsaturated groups are oleyl,
5 linoleyl, decenyl, hexadecenyl, dodecenyl, etc. In appropriate cases, as known in the art, the alkyl group may be cyclic, i.e., cycloalkyls, or may be straight or branched chain. When a single nonionic surfactant is employed as the insoluble surfactant, the cloud point of
10 the surfactant should be higher than the temperature at which the emulsion is prepared. It appears that such nonionic surfactants (i.e. with low cloud points) may be used if other surfactants which are also insoluble and have high cloud points are also present. Other suitable
15 surfactants include sorbitol monolaurate-ethylene oxide condensates; sorbitol monomyristate-ethylene oxide condensates; sorbitol monostearate-ethylene oxide condensates; dodecylphenol-ethylene oxide condensates; myristylphenol-ethylene oxide condensates;
20 octylphenyl-ethylene oxide condensates; nonylphenyl-ethylene oxide condensates; stearylphenol-ethylene oxide condensates; lauryl alcohol-ethylene oxide condensates; stearyl alcohol-ethylene oxide condensates; secondary alcohol-ethylene oxide condensates such as
25 C₁₄-C₁₅ secondary alcohols condensed with ethylene oxide; decyl amino betaine; coco amido sulfobetaine; oleyl amido betaine; coco imidazoline; coco sulfoimidazoline; cetyl imidazoline; 1-hydroxyethyl-2-heptadecenyl imidazoline; 1-hydroxyethyl-2-mixed heptadecenyl heptadecadienyl
30 imidazoline; n-coco morpholine oxide; decyl dimethyl amine oxide; coco amido dimethyl amine oxide; sorbitan tristearate condensed with ethylene oxide; sorbitan trioleate condensed with ethylene oxide; sorbitan

trioleate; sodium or potassium dodecyl sulfate; sodium or potassium stearyl sulfate; sodium or potassium dodecyl benzene sulfonate; sodium or potassium stearyl sulfonate; triethanol amine salt of dodecyl sulfate; trimethyl dodecyl ammonium chloride; trimethyl stearyl ammonium methosulfate; sodium laurate; sodium or potassium myristate; and sodium or potassium stearate.

Surfactants preferred for the practice of this invention include the octylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanols, nonionic surfactants with varying amounts of ethylene oxide units available from Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania under the general Triton tradename; trimethylnonyl polyethylene glycol ethers and polyethylene glycol ethers of linear 11-15 carbon atom containing alcohols, available from Union Carbide Corporation, New York, New York under the general tradename Tergitol; the nonionic ethoxylated tridecyl ethers, available from Emery Industries, Mauldin, South Carolina under the general tradename Trycol; alkali metal salts of dialkyl sulfosuccinates, available from American Cyanamid Company, Wayne, New Jersey under the general tradename Aerosol; polyethoxylated quaternary ammonium salts and ethylene oxide condensation products of the primary fatty amines, available from Armak Company, Chicago, Illinois under the general tradenames Ethoquad and Ethomeen, respectively; and alkoxylated siloxane surfactants containing ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide groups. These preferred surfactants may also be obtained from other suppliers under different tradenames.

As one skilled in the art would realize, not all surfactants of a given class of surfactants described above will be suitable as the primary surfactant in the practice of this invention. Some of the surfactants of a given

series may be soluble in the siloxane oil of interest and, therefore, would not be suitable for use as the only surfactant or primary surfactant in the emulsions of this invention. Other surfactants may have cloud points that
5 are too low or have other properties that do not allow for the formation of a translucent oil concentrate. The Triton series of nonionic surfactant can be used to illustrate this point. Triton X15 and X35 are soluble in most, if not all, of the polyorganosiloxane oils of this invention and,
10 therefore, are not suitable as the only surfactant in the oil concentrate. Triton X100, as well as others in the series, are insoluble in most polyorganosiloxane oils of this invention and are very satisfactory for use in the practice of this invention.

15 Other surfactants, in addition to the one required surfactant which is insoluble in the polyorganosiloxane oil, may also be present in the oil concentrate or fine emulsion or microemulsion of this invention. The required insoluble surfactant will be
20 referred to as the "primary surfactant" while the other surfactants will be referred to as "secondary surfactants". These secondary surfactants may be employed, among other things, to improve the stability of the oil concentrate, to improve the stability of the fine emulsion or
25 microemulsion, or to allow for smaller average particle size of the final emulsion. The secondary surfactants may be added at the same time the primary surfactant is added to form the oil concentrate, or they may be added to the oil concentrate after it has been prepared, or they may be
30 added to the dilution water before the oil concentrate is rapidly dispersed therein, or they may be added to the final fine emulsion or microemulsion. If the secondary surfactant is added to the translucent oil concentrate and

the resulting oil concentrate turns cloudy then additional water should be added to form a translucent oil concentrate once again. The secondary surfactants may be anionic, cationic, nonionic, or amphoteric. The secondary
5 surfactant or surfactants may be either soluble or insoluble in the polyorganosiloxane oil. In general, the secondary surfactants are the same general types of surfactants given in the rather extensive lists of primary surfactants. If an insoluble surfactant is used as a
10 secondary surfactant in the oil concentrate, it is not important which surfactant is labeled as the primary or secondary surfactant. Both, in fact, could be considered as the primary surfactant. All that is required is that at least one insoluble surfactant be present in the clear oil
15 concentrate.

The amount of primary surfactant in the oil concentrate should normally be in an amount to provide at least a monomolecular layer of surfactant for the polyorganosiloxane in the dispersed phase. Lower levels,
20 down to about 80 percent of a monomolecular layer, of the primary surfactant may be used but emulsions produced from such oil concentrate may be less satisfactory. Naturally, levels of the primary surfactant in excess of the one monomolecular layer may be used and, indeed, are preferred.
25 As one skilled in the art realizes the amount of primary surfactant sufficient for monomolecular layer coverage will depend on the particle size of the polyorganosiloxane droplets, the particle size distribution, and the surface area occupied by the surfactant molecule at the interface
30 of the aqueous and dispersed phases. In general, the smaller the average particle size of the polyorganosiloxane in the emulsion the more surfactant needed to form a monomolecular layer. Generally, the amount of primary

surfactant should preferably be in the range of about 10 to 200 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polyorganosiloxane. Most preferably, the amount of primary surfactant should be in the range of about 20 to 40 parts
5 by weight per 100 parts by weight of polyorganosiloxane.

The amount of water used in the oil concentrate is that amount sufficient to produce a translucent oil concentrate. The amount of water needed to form a clear concentrate will depend upon the specific
10 polyorganosiloxane and surfactant used as well as their relative amounts. Typically, the amount of water required to form a translucent oil concentrate will be in the range of 4 to 30 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight polyorganosiloxane. Specific polyorganosiloxane and
15 surfactant combinations may require more or less water to form a translucent oil concentrate than these general guidelines suggest.

The translucent or transparent oil concentrate is rapidly dispersed in water to form fine emulsions with
20 average particle sizes of less than 0.3 microns or microemulsions with average particle sizes of less than 0.14 microns. The amount of dilution water that the oil concentrate is rapidly disperse into is not critical so long as (1) there is sufficient dilution water so that the
25 resulting emulsion is an oil-in-water type and (2) the resulting emulsion has sufficient stability for its intended use. Emulsions may be prepared by the methods of this invention which contain from about 5 percent to 55 percent by weight of the polyorganosiloxane based on the
30 total weight of the emulsion. Preferably, the emulsions of this invention contain about 10 to 40 weight percent of the polyorganosiloxane based on the weight of the total emulsion. Emulsions may be prepared with even less of the

polyorganosiloxane but such emulsion may prove economically unattractive.

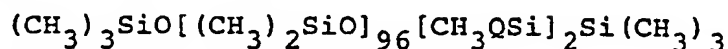
5 The fine emulsions prepared by the methods of
this invention are generally translucent in nature with an
average particle size of less than 0.3 microns. The
microemulsions prepared by the methods of this invention
are generally transparent in appearance with an average
particle size of less than 0.14 microns. Because of the
very small particle size, these emulsions should be
10 advantageous in the preparation of clear silicone
containing products, as additives to clear aqueous
solutions, and in cases where superior emulsion stability
is desired. The emulsion of this invention may be used in
cosmetics and personal care products such as hand and face
15 lotions, creams, shampoos, hair rinses and conditioners,
shaving lotions and creams, etc; in polishes and waxes; and
in floor cleaners and sanitizers. Such emulsions may also
be used to treat leather and textile goods. Other uses
will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

20 The following examples are given by way of
illustration and not by way of limitation. "Parts" in the
example, unless indicated otherwise, means "parts by
weight". Percentages, unless indicated otherwise, are
percentages by weight. Particle size determinations were
25 done on a Malvern RR102 Spectrometer fitted with a M2000
correlator and a 632.8 nm laser light source using the
principle of quasi-elastic light scattering and the
cumulant method of D.E. Koppel [J. Chem. Phys., 57,
4814(1972)]. Both the oil concentrates and emulsions were
30 examined in an one ounce vial for visual appearance.

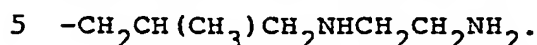
Example 1

This example shows the preparation of a
microemulsion of an amino-functional silicone by several

different procedures. The amino-functional silicone can be described by the general formula



where Q is the monovalent polar radical



In the first method, a mixture of 18 parts water and 1.4 parts of the nonionic surfactant Triton X405 (octylphenoxy polyethoxy (40) ethanol, 70 percent in water from Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) was
 10 stirred with an air stirrer at 350 rpm. To this stirred mixture was added 100 part of the amino-functional silicone over a four minute period which produced an opaque mixture. To this opaque mixture was added, via a syringe pump, the nonionic surfactant Tergitol TMN-6 (a trimethyl nonyl
 15 polyethylene glycol ether from Union Carbide Corp., New York, New York) at a rate of 0.4 ml/min. Stirring was continued throughout the addition process. After addition of about 20 parts of TMN-6 the solution became translucent. Addition was continued until 29 parts of TMN-6 had been
 20 added. The final solution (the oil concentrate) remained translucent and contained about 67 percent silicone oil.

The oil concentrate was rapidly dispersed in a large volume of water (about 2000 parts) by adding the oil concentrate to the water in a vial and shaking the vial by
 25 hand. A translucent blue microemulsion containing about 5 percent siloxane oil with an average particle size of about 0.09 microns was obtained.

A second method was employed to prepare a similar microemulsion using the same silicone oil and surfactants.
 30 One hundred parts of the amino-functional silicone were placed in a beaker equipped with an air stirrer operating at 350 rpm. The Tergitol TMN-6 surfactant (29 parts) was added over a one minute period. The resulting mixture was

opaque. The Triton X405 surfactant (1.4 parts) was added to the mixture which remained opaque. The oil concentrate was prepared by adding 18 parts water to the silicone oil/surfactant mixture over a two minute period. After
5 about half of the water had been added, the mixture began to clear; after about one-half to one-third of the water had been added, the oil concentrate was clear and remained clear after all the water was added. The clear oil concentrate was visually identical to the oil concentrate
10 prepared by the first procedure outlined above. After stirring the oil concentrate for 15 minutes, a few drops of the oil concentrate was added to a vial of water (equivalent to 2000 parts water per 100 parts silicone oil) and mixed by hand. A translucent microemulsion was
15 obtained.

The oil concentrate prepared by the second method was clear and capable of forming a microemulsion after storage at room temperature for at least two months. After
20 about 4 months storage, the oil concentrate separated into three layers and was no longer capable of forming a microemulsion.

Example 2

One hundred parts of the silicone oil described in Example 1, 29 parts of Tergitol TMN-6, and 1.4 parts of
25 Triton X405 were mixed to form an opaque mixture. Water was added slowly with agitation until 18 parts of water had been added and the mixture was clear. A few drops of the oil concentrate was gently added to water in a vial to obtain about 5 percent silicone oil emulsions. After
30 addition of the oil concentrate, the vials were shaken by hand after varying time delays. The average particle size of the silicone oil droplets was determined as a function

of the time delay between addition of the oil concentrate and dispersion of the oil concentrate in the water.

	<u>Time Delay (Sec)</u>	<u>Particle Size (Microns)</u>
	5	0.075
5	10	0.102
	45	0.181

With time delays of less than or equal to ten seconds, a microemulsion was obtained. With a time delay of 45 seconds only, a fine emulsion was obtained. Thus, it appears that the smallest average particle size is obtained when the delay between addition of the oil concentrate to water and dispersion of the oil concentrate in the water is kept to a minimum.

Example 3

The oil concentrate (2.2g) of Example 2 was dispersed rapidly in 27.8g of H₂O at both 23°C and 31°C. At 23°C, a microemulsion was obtained with an average particle size of 0.079 microns. At 31°C, a microemulsion was also obtained but it was not as clear as that formed at 23°C.

Example 4

An opaque mixture was obtained with 100 parts of the amino-function silicone oil of Example 1 and 28.6 parts of Tergitol TMN-6 surfactant. Oil concentrates were prepared by adding varying amounts of water to the opaque mixture. The appearance of the resulting oil concentrate was noted and the oil concentrate was then added, with agitation, to 2000 parts of water to prepare an emulsion. The average particle size of the resulting emulsion was determined.

	<u>Run No.</u>	<u>Parts H₂O added to oil concentrate</u>	<u>Appearance of oil concentrate</u>	<u>Average particle size (microns)</u>
5	1	0	opaque	--
	2	3	opaque	1.8
	3	6	opaque	0.290
	4	10	hazy-blue	0.115
	5	15	clear	0.048
10	6	20	clear	0.048
	7	25	clear	0.099
	8	30	clear-blue	0.153
	9	35	opaque	0.218
	10	45	white	0.216
	11	1871	white	0.219

15 In run 11, all of the water required to form a 5 percent silicone emulsion was added to the oil concentrate in a continuous manner. Therefore, in run 11 the oil concentrate was not rapidly dispersed into water to form the final 5 percent silicone emulsion.

20 Example 5

A clear (colorless) oil concentrate was prepared by treating an opaque mixture containing 100 parts of the amino-functional silicone of Example 1 and 25 parts of Tergitol TMN-6 with 15 parts of water. Aliquots of the oil concentrate were added, with rapid dispersion, to varying amounts of water to form emulsions containing varying amounts of silicone.

	<u>Percent Silicone Oil in Final Emulsion</u>	<u>Average Particle Size (Microns)</u>
	5	0.088
5	10	0.082
	20	0.082
	30	0.080
	40	0.087

10 All samples formed microemulsions where the particle sizes appeared to be virtually independent of the amount of silicone oil in the system.

Example 6

15 Several emulsions similar to those described in Example 5 were prepared except that the amount of the surfactant was significantly reduced. A clear oil concentrate was prepared by adding 23 parts of water to an opaque mixture containing 100 parts of the amino-functional silicone of Example 1 and 13 parts of Tergitol TMN-6 surfactant. The oil concentrate was added to 2000 parts of water with rapid dispersion. The resulting clear blue emulsion (about 5 percent silicone) had an average particle size of 0.110 microns. A translucent oil concentrate was prepared from 100 parts of the amino-functional silicone of Example 1, 10 parts of Tergitol TMN-6, and 22 parts water. 25 Upon rapidly dispersing, this translucent oil concentrate in about 2000 parts water, a translucent fine emulsion, with an average particle size of 0.19 microns, was obtained.

Example 7

30 Several oil concentrates were prepared by adding varying amounts of water to an opaque mixture of 100 parts

of the amino-functional silicone oil of Example 1 and 29 parts of the nonionic surfactant Trycol TDA-6 (an ethoxylated tridecyl ether from Emery Industries, Maudlin, South Carolina). After the appearance of the oil
 5 concentrate was noted, a few drops of the oil concentrate were rapidly dispersed in water to form a 5 percent silicone oil emulsion.

10	<u>Parts of Water Added to Oil Concentrate</u>	<u>Appearance of Oil Concentrate</u>	<u>Appearance of Final Emulsion</u>
	16	Not clear	Opaque
	20	Almost clear	Opaque
	23	Clear	Translucent
	24	Clear	Transparent
15	25	Clear	Transparent
	27	Clear	Transparent

Only the clear oil concentrates gave satisfactorily fine emulsions or microemulsion when diluted in water.

Comparative Example 1

20 An attempt was made to prepare a small particle size emulsion using the amino-functional silicone (100 parts) of Example 1, 29 parts of Triton X100 (a nonionic surfactant, octylphenoxy polyethoxy (9-10) ethanol, from Rohm and Haas Co.), and 1.4 parts Triton X405. The
 25 silicone oil and surfactants formed an opaque mixture which was not rendered clear upon the addition of water. Dilution of the opaque oil concentrate (to form a 5 percent silicone emulsion) in the same manner as earlier examples gave only a coarse, milky dispersion. Substituting Triton
 30 X45 (a nonionic surfactant, octylphenoxy polyethoxy (5)

ethanol, from Rohm and Hass Co.) for the Triton X100 surfactant gave a similar coarse dispersion.

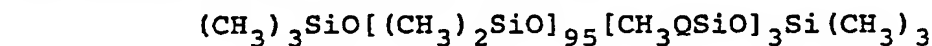
To form suitable emulsion, as described in this present invention, a surfactant is required that allows the formation of a clear oil concentrate upon the addition of water.

Comparative Example 2

An attempt to prepare a small particle size emulsion was made using the silicone oil described in Example 1 and Tergitol TMN-3 (a nonionic surfactant, trimethyl nonyl polyethylene glycol ether from Union Carbide). Tergitol TMN-3 is soluble in the silicone oil. A mixture of 100 parts of the silicone oil and 29 parts of the surfactant gave a clear mixture without the addition of water. Upon dilution with about 2000 parts H₂O, a white coarse emulsion was obtained. Even with 2 and 5 parts of water added to the silicone oil/surfactant mixture, a milky emulsion was obtained upon dilution in about 2000 parts water. To form suitable fine emulsion or microemulsion, the surfactant should be insoluble in the silicone oil.

Example 8

This example demonstrates the preparation of a microemulsion using a carboxylic acid functional polyorganosilicone. The polyorganosiloxane used can be described by the average formula



where Q is a monovalent polar radical of formula -CH₂CH₂SCH₂COOH. A clear oil concentrate was prepared by adding 5 parts of water to a white opaque mixture of 100 parts of the polyorganosiloxane and 29 parts of the nonionic surfactant Triton X100. The clear oil concentrate was rapidly dispersed in various amounts of water. When dispersed in 2000 parts of water, a clear blue

microemulsion containing about 5 percent silicone oil with an average particle size of 0.063 microns was obtained. When dispersed in only 66 parts of H₂O, a clear blue microemulsion containing about 50 percent silicone oil was
 5 obtained. The 50 percent microemulsion was only slightly more viscous than the microemulsion which contained 5 percent silicone oil. After 12 months storage, the oil concentrate was still clear and formed a clear blue microemulsion with an average particle size of 0.053
 10 microns when rapidly dispersed in 2000 parts water.

Example 9

This example shows the preparation of emulsion using the same polyorganosiloxane of Example 8 with nonionic surfactants from the Triton series. The
 15 surfactants used were all octylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanols where the number of polyethoxy (EO) groups vary. Surfactants employed, along with the average number of EO units and their cloud points (for a 1 percent aqueous solution), are given below.

20	<u>Surfactant</u>	<u>Av. No. EO Units</u>	<u>Cloud Point (°C)</u>	<u>HLB</u>
	X15	1	insoluble	3.6
	X35	3	insoluble	7.8
	X45	5	0	10.4
25	X114	7-8	22	12.4
	X100	9-10	65	13.5
	X102	12-13	88	14.6
	X165	16	100	15.8

Mixtures of 100 parts of the carboxylic acid silicone oil

and 30 parts of each surfactant (except X35) were prepared, yielding in all cases opaque mixtures. Although X15 is soluble in the silicone oil, the amount of surfactant added exceeded the solubility limits yielding an opaque mixture.

- 5 Water was added in an attempt to obtain a clear oil concentrate which was then rapidly dispersed in 2000 parts H_2O in order to prepare a 5 percent silicone oil emulsion. The following results were obtained.

	Oil Concentrate			Final Emulsion	
	Surfactant	Parts H_2O added	Appearance	Appearance	Particle Size (Microns)
10	X15	1-2	Not clear	very coarse	--
	X45	5	clear	white	0.74
	X114	5	clear	clear blue	0.068
15	X100	5	clear	clear blue	0.067
	X102	5	clear (slight blue)	clear blue	0.073
	X165	13*	clear (very slight blue)	translucent	0.246

- 20 * Triton X165 is a 70 percent aqueous solution. All the water in the oil concentrate came from the surfactant.

- 25 The surfactant X15 did not yield a suitable fine emulsion or microemulsion because (1) the surfactant was soluble in the silicone oil and (2) clear oil concentrate could not be obtained. The oil concentrates (containing X15) with higher levels of water were even less clear and thus less satisfactory. Surfactant X45 did form a clear oil concentrate but did not yield a suitable emulsion since its cloud point ($0^{\circ}C$) is less than the temperature at which the
- 30 emulsion was prepared. Oil concentrates containing

surfactants X114, X100 and X102 all yielded microemulsions using the procedure of this present invention. An oil concentrate with surfactant X165 gave a fine emulsion using the procedure of this invention. It is possible, however, 5 that X165 could be employed to prepare microemulsions if the water content of the oil concentrate is reduced.

Several oil concentrates were prepared using combinations of several of the above described Triton surfactants and the carboxylic acid silicone oil. A clear 10 oil concentrate was prepared from 100 parts of the silicone oil, 15 parts Triton X45, and 21.5 parts Triton X165 (15 parts surfactant and 6.5 parts water). Upon rapidly dispersing the oil concentrate in about 2000 parts water, a clear blue microemulsion was obtained with an average 15 particle size of 0.051 microns. Another clear oil concentrate was prepared by mixing 100 parts of the carboxylic acid silicone oil, 15 parts Triton X35 (which is soluble in the oil) and 21.5 parts Triton X165 (which is insoluble in the oil). The 21.5 parts Triton X165 20 contained 15 parts of the surfactant and 6.5 parts water. Upon rapidly dispersing the clear oil concentrate in 2000 parts of water, a clear blue microemulsion (average particle size 0.072 microns) was obtained.

Example 10

25 This example shows the preparation of a microemulsion with an anionic surfactant. The anionic surfactant used was Aerosol MA-80 (a dihexyl ester of sodium sulfosuccinic acid, 80 percent in water from American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey). One hundred 30 parts of the carboxylic acid containing polyorganosiloxane of Example 8 and 36 parts of the Aerosol MA-80 solution were combined to form a clear oil concentrate. The oil concentrate contained 28.8 parts of the actual surfactant

and 7.2 parts of water from the surfactant solution. When diluted in 2000 parts of water under conditions to insure rapid dispersion, an excellent microemulsion containing about 5 percent silicone was obtained.

5 After 11 months of room temperature storage, the oil concentrate was still clear and, upon rapid dilution of the oil concentrate in about 2000 parts water, a clear blue microemulsion was obtained (average particle size of 0.088 microns).

10 Example 11

This example shows the use of an anionic phosphate ester surfactant to prepare the emulsions of this invention. The polyorganosiloxane used the carboxylic acid functional siloxane as described in Example 8. The phosphate ester was GAFAC LO-529 from GAF Corporation, New York, New York. This phosphate ester is the sodium salt of complex organic phosphate esters of general formula $RO(CH_2CH_2O)_n-PO(ONa)_2$ and $[RO(CH_2CH_2O)_n]_2-PO(ONa)$ where R is an alkylaryl radical. The GAFAC LO-529 surfactant contains about 12 percent water. A clear oil concentrate was prepared from 100 parts of the polyorganosiloxane oil and 40 parts GAFAC LO-529 (35.2 parts surfactant and 4.8 parts water). Upon rapidly dispersing the oil concentrate in about 2000 parts water, a clear blue microemulsion was obtained.

Example 12

This example demonstrates the preparation of emulsions having an average particle size less than 0.3 microns using silicone oils having widely differing degrees of polymerization. The silicone oils used had a general formula of

$(CH_3)_3SiO[(CH_3)_2SiO]_x[CH_3QSiO]_ySi(CH_3)_3$
where Q is the amino-functional radical

-CH₂CH(CH₃)CH₂NHCH₂CH₂NH₂. One hundred parts of the silicone oil was mixed with 30 parts of Triton X100 nonionic surfactant to give an opaque mixture. Sufficient water was added to the silicone oil and surfactant mixture to give a clear oil concentrate. The oil concentrate was dispersed rapidly by hand shaking in 2000 parts of water to form an emulsion with a silicon oil content of about 5 percent.

The first silicone oil had a degree of polymerization of 50, that is (x+y) equals 48, and about 4.5 mol percent of amino-functional groups. The second silicone oil had a degree of polymerization of 200 and about 5 mol percent of amino-functional groups. The third silicone oil had a degree of polymerization of 300, about 5 mol percent amino-functional groups, and a viscosity of 32,000 cs at 25°C. The oil concentrate prepared from the 300 degree of polymerization siloxane was very viscous and gel-like. Emulsions were prepared with the following results.

<u>Degree of Polymerization</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>Appearance</u>	<u>Particle Size (Microns)</u>
50	45.75	2.25	clear blue	--
200	188	10	clear blue	0.070
300	283	15	translucent	0.198

The silicone oils with a degree of polymerization of 50 and 200 both formed excellent microemulsions. The 300 degree of polymerization silicone oil only formed a fine emulsion. Because of the viscous nature of the 300 degree of polymerization siloxane oil concentrate, it was very

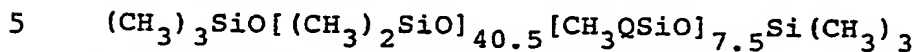
- difficult to disperse rapidly in the water by shaking the mixture by hand. Another sample of the 300 degree of polymerization silicone oil concentrate was added to water and immediately placed in an ultrasonic bath for 5 minutes.
- 5 The emulsion obtained had an average particle size of 0.145 microns. A sample of this same oil concentrate (300 degree of polymerization siloxane) was kept at room temperature for six weeks at which time it was noted that the oil concentrate was still clear with a much reduced viscosity.
- 10 Upon rapidly diluting this aged oil concentrate in water and shaking by hand, a microemulsion (average particle size of 0.038 microns) was obtained.

Example 13

- A clear oil concentrate was prepared by first
- 15 mixing 100 parts of an amino-functional polyorganosiloxane of average formula
- $$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]_{47.5}[\text{CH}_3\text{QSiO}]_{0.5}\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$$
- where Q is an amino-functional monovalent radical of general structure $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ and 25 parts of
- 20 a nonionic surfactant Tergitol 15-S-5 (polyethylene glycol ether of a linear alcohol (11 to 15 carbon atoms) from Union Carbide Corporation) to form an opaque mixture to which was added 17 parts of water. As one skilled in the art realizes from the average formula above, which contains
- 25 only one-half unit of (CH_3QSiO) , this example also illustrates the preparation of microemulsions which contain polyorganosiloxanes which contain polar groups in combination of polyorganosiloxanes without such polar groups. One portion of the clear oil concentrate was
- 30 rapidly dispersed in about 2000 parts water to form a translucent emulsion. Another portion of the clear oil concentrate was rapidly dispersed in 1765 parts of water containing 93 parts of Triton X405 surfactant. A

microemulsion containing about 5 percent silicone with an average particle size of 0.106 microns was formed.

Another microemulsion was prepared using a polyorganosiloxane of the general formula



where Q is an amino-functional radical

$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$. One hundred parts of the silicone oil was mixed with 42.8 parts of Triton X305 nonionic surfactant (a 70 percent aqueous solution of

10 octylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanol from Rohm and Haas Co.) to form a white, opaque mixture. Water (10.6 parts) was then added to form a clear oil concentrate. The oil concentrate contained a total of 23.4 parts water. The oil concentrate was rapidly dispersed in about 2000 parts of water to form
15 a clear blue microemulsion with an average particle size of 0.085 microns.

Example 14

This examples shows the preparation of a microemulsion of a reaction product obtained by cold

20 blending several reactive silicones or silanes. The silicone oil is the reaction product of 75 percent hydroxyl end-blocked polydimethylsiloxane fluid of viscosity about 35 cs at 25°C which contains about 4 percent SiOH groups, 15 percent of $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_3\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}_2$, and 10 percent of
25 $\text{CH}_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$. One hundred parts of the silicone oil were mixed with 29 parts of Triton X100 nonionic surfactant to form a white opaque mixture. Upon the addition of 12 parts of water the white opaque mixture yielded a clear oil concentrate. The oil concentrate was rapidly dispersed
30 into various amounts of H_2O which in some cases also included Triton X405 surfactant.

	<u>Water (parts)</u>	<u>X405 (parts)</u>	<u>Particle Size (Microns)</u>	<u>Approximate Silicone Content (%)</u>
5	1860	0	0.065	5
	1812	48	0.049	5
	1764	96	0.046	5
	764	96	0.047	10
	330	30	0.049	20
10	300	27	0.1*	20

* Estimated from the appearance of the clear microemulsion.

The 20 percent silicone microemulsion prepared with 330 parts water and 30 parts Triton X405 was further tested.

15 The microemulsion was kept at 55°C for 7 days with no change in appearance with a final average particle size of 0.053 microns. Upon the addition of ethylene glycol (1%), the microemulsion was stable through a minimum of 5 freeze/thaw cycles. After 5 freeze/thaw cycles, the
20 average particle size was 0.052 microns. Without the ethylene glycol present, the microemulsion broke after only one freeze/thaw cycle. One freeze/thaw cycle consists of freezing the emulsion at -20°C for about 18 hours and then thawing it at room temperature for about 6 hours.

25 A similar 5% silicone microemulsion, which was prepared by adding an oil concentrate consisting of 100 parts of the silicone oil, 57 parts of Triton X100, and 26 parts of water to a mixture containing 1721 parts of water and 96 parts of Triton X405, had an average particle size
30 of 0.031 microns.

Example 15

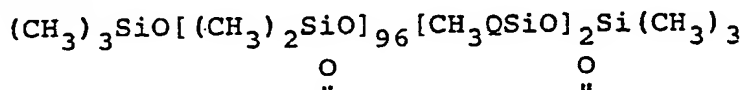
This example shows the use of cationic surfactants to prepare microemulsions from amino-functional siloxanes. The polyorganosiloxane employed was of the
5 average general formula

$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Si}[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]_{45.75}[\text{CH}_3\text{QSiO}]_{2.25}\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$
where Q is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$. A mixture of the amino-functional siloxane (100 parts) and the cationic surfactant Ethoquad C/12 (30 parts) was opaque with some
10 flocculation. Ethoquad C/12 is a polyethoxylated quaternary ammonium salt from ArmaK Co., Chicago, Illinois. Upon adding 4 parts of water a clear oil concentrate was obtained. When the oil concentrate was diluted rapidly in about 2000 parts water, a translucent blue microemulsion
15 was obtained. When the same oil concentrate was diluted rapidly in about 2000 parts of water containing 100 parts of Triton X405 a clear blue microemulsion with an average particle size of 0.057 microns was obtained. This clear oil concentrate remained clear for at least 5 months at
20 room temperature. The aged clear oil concentrate yielded a clear blue microemulsion with an average particle size of 0.061 microns when rapidly dispersed in about 2000 parts water.

Another clear oil concentrate was prepared by
25 adding 3 parts of water to an opaque mixture of 100 parts of the amino-functional siloxane and 30 parts of the cationic surfactant Ethomeen C/15 (a tertiary amine obtained as the ethylene oxide condensation product of primary fatty amines from ArmaK Co.). The oil concentrate
30 yielded a clear blue microemulsion when rapidly dispersed into about 2000 parts of water containing about 100 parts Triton X405.

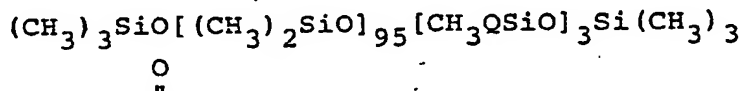
Example 16

This example demonstrates the preparation of microemulsions with polyorganosiloxane containing amide groups. The first polyorganosiloxane employed had the average formula



where Q is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CCH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}(\text{CCH}_3)-$. A clear oil concentrate was obtained by adding 24 parts water to a viscous, opaque (whitish) mixture containing the amide-functional siloxane (100 parts) and Triton X100 (30 parts). The oil concentrate when rapidly dispersed in about 2000 parts of water gave a microemulsion containing about 5 percent siloxane with an average particle size of 0.084 microns. When the oil concentrate was rapidly dispersed in 845 parts water, the resulting 10 percent siloxane microemulsion had an average particle size of 0.076 microns.

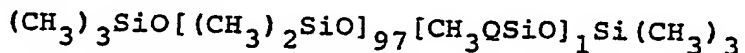
The second polyorganosiloxane had the general formula



where Q was $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CNH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)-$. A mixture of 100 parts of the polyorganosiloxane and 30 parts of Tergitol 15-S-7 (a polyethylene glycol ether of a linear alcohol from Union Carbide Corporation) formed an opaque mixture. Upon the addition of 13 parts water, a clear oil concentrate was obtained. Upon the rapid dilution of 7.2 g of the oil concentrate into 16.2 g of water which contained 1.6 g Triton X405 surfactant, a clear yellow-blue microemulsion was obtained. The microemulsion had an average particle size of 0.042 microns.

Example 17

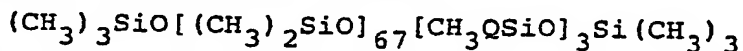
This example illustrates the formation of microemulsion of a polyorganosiloxane which contains a lithium salt of a carboxylic acid. This example also illustrates the use of a silicone glycol surfactant in the oil concentrate. The polyorganosiloxane can be described by the average formula



where Q is the monovalent radical $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{COOLi}$. The silicone glycol surfactant is polyethylene (7) bis(trimethylsiloxy)methylsilyl propyl ether. A clear oil concentrate was prepared by adding 8 parts of water to an opaque mixture of 100 parts of the polyorganosiloxane and 30 parts of the silicone glycol surfactant. Upon rapidly dispersing the oil concentrate in about 2000 parts water, a clear blue microemulsion was obtained.

Example 18

This example demonstrates the preparation of a microemulsion from a polyorganosiloxane which contains polycarbinol groups. The polyorganosiloxane may be represented by the average formula



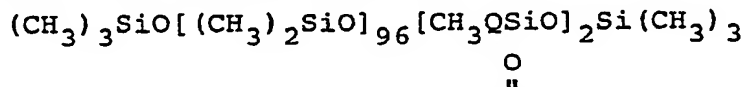
where Q is $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}[\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{O}]_{2.5}\text{H}$. A white opaque mixture was obtained by mixing 100 parts of the polyorganosiloxane and 43 parts of the silicon glycol surfactant described in Example 17. A clear oil concentrate was obtained by adding 10 parts of water to the opaque mixture. Upon rapid dispersion of the oil concentrate into a mixture containing 1799 parts water and 48 parts Triton X405, a translucent microemulsion was obtained.

Example 19

In this example, a microemulsion containing hydroxyl-endblocked polydimethylsiloxane is prepared. The polydimethylsiloxane was endblocked with silanol groups of formula $-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OH}$. A hazy mixture was obtained by mixing 100 parts of a hydroxyl-endblocked polydimethylsiloxane (viscosity of about 65 cs at 25°C) and 40 parts of the silicone glycol surfactant described in Example 17. A clear colorless oil concentrate was obtained upon addition of 20 parts of water. Upon rapidly dispersing the oil concentrate in about 1500 parts of water containing about 80 parts of Triton X405, a microemulsion with an average particle size of 0.095 microns was obtained. When the oil concentrate was rapidly dispersed in about 650 parts of water containing about 80 parts of Triton X405, a microemulsion containing about 10 percent silicone with an average particle size of 0.090 microns was obtained.

Example 20

This example demonstrates the use of a polyorganosiloxane which contains a polar radical with two different polar substituents. The polyorganosiloxane is illustrated by the average formula



where Q is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}(\text{CCH}_3))$. A mixture containing 100 parts of the polyorganosiloxane and 30 parts of Tergitol 15-S-7 nonionic surfactant was opaque. Upon the addition of 18 parts water, a clear oil concentrate was obtained. The oil concentrate was rapidly dispersed in 320 parts water and 31 parts Triton X405. A clear, yellow-blue microemulsion (average particle size of 0.041 microns) was obtained which contained about 20 percent polyorganosiloxane.

Example 21

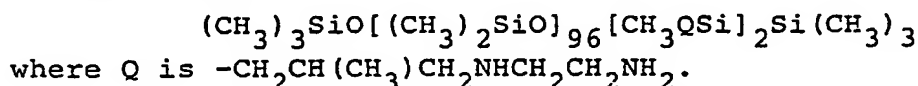
This example illustrates the preparation of a microemulsion from a polyorganosiloxane containing mono-organosiloxane units. The polyorganosiloxane was prepared by blending 15 parts $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_3\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}_2$ and 85 parts of a siloxane (viscosity: 120 cs) which contained 22 percent $\text{CH}_3\text{SiO}_{3/2}$ units, 77 percent $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}$ units, and 1.5 percent SiOH groups. The blended mixture was aged about 2 hours. The resulting reaction product contained, on the average, about 10 percent $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{SiO}_{3/2}$ units, 20 percent $\text{CH}_3\text{SiO}_{3/2}$ units and 70 percent $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}$ units. One hundred parts of the polyorganosiloxane reaction product and 30 parts of Triton X100 formed an opaque, white mixture. Upon adding 14 parts water, a clear oil concentrate was obtained. A clear blue microemulsion was formed when the oil concentrate was rapidly dispersed in about 2000 parts water.

Example 22

This example demonstrates the preparation of a microemulsion from an amino-functional vinylmethylpolysiloxane. The polysiloxane was prepared by mixing 85 parts of a vinylmethylsiloxane fluid $\text{HO}(\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})\text{SiO})_x\text{H}$ where x averages about 8 (viscosity of about 30 cs at 25°C) and 15 parts of $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_3\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}_2$. The resulting amino-functional vinylmethylpolysiloxane (100 parts), upon being mixed with 30 parts of Triton X102 surfactant, formed an opaque mixture. Upon the addition of 5 parts water, a clear, colorless oil concentrate was obtained. When the clear oil concentrate was rapidly dispersed in 2000 parts water, a clear blue microemulsion with an average particle size of 0.032 microns was obtained.

Example 23

This example demonstrates the preparation of fine emulsions and microemulsions using a polar group containing polyorganosiloxane which is diluted with a polyorgano-
 5 siloxane which does not contain polar groups. The polar group containing polyorganosiloxane can be described by the average formula



10 In a first series of experiments, the polyorgano-siloxane diluent without polar groups was dimethylsiloxane cyclics which mainly consisted of the cyclic tetramer, $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]_4$. A mixture of 90 parts of the amino-functional siloxane, 10 parts of the dimethylsiloxane
 15 cyclics, and 30 parts of Tergitol TMN-6 surfactant gave an opaque mixture which, upon the addition of 18 parts water, gave a clear oil concentrate. Upon rapidly dispersing the oil concentrate in about 2000 parts of water, a clear blue microemulsion was obtained.

20 Another clear oil concentrate was prepared by adding 18 parts of water to a white, opaque mixture containing 80 parts of the amino-functional siloxane, 20 parts of dimethylsiloxane cyclics, and 30 parts of Tergitol TMN-6. Upon rapid dispersion of the oil concentrate in
 25 water, a fine emulsion was obtained.

Another polyorganosiloxane diluent without polar groups was a phenyl containing siloxane which contained about 60 percent $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}$ units and about 40 percent $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SiO}_{1/2}$ units. Eighty parts of the amino-functional
 30 siloxane, 20 parts of the phenyl containing siloxane, and 30 parts of Tergitol TMN-6 produced an opaque, white mixture. Upon addition of 12 parts water, a clear oil concentrate was obtained. Upon addition of the clear oil.

concentrate to about 2000 parts water and 100 parts Triton X405, a translucent microemulsion with an average particle size of about 0.1 microns (estimated) was obtained.

Example 24

5 This example illustrates the stability of various microemulsions of this invention when incorporated into shampoo bases or subjected to various treatments. the shampoo base used was Standapol ES-3, a 28 percent aqueous solution of sodium lauryl ether sulfate from Henkel Inc.,
10 Hoboken, New Jersey. Several microemulsions were mixed with the shampoo base in a ratio of 1 to 1 by volume and stored at ambient temperatures for extended lengths of time. Mixtures prepared using the microemulsion of Example 5 (20 percent siloxane), Example 8 (5 percent siloxane) and
15 Example 14 (10 percent siloxane) were stable for a minimum of seven months. A mixture prepared with the microemulsion of Example 3 (prepared at 23°C) and Standapol ES-3 was stable for a minimum of four months.

 The microemulsion of Example 14 (5 percent
20 siloxane with an average particle size of 0.031 microns) was mixed (1 to 1 by volume) with a 2 percent aqueous solution of Methocel E4M, a hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose thickening agent from Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan. The microemulsion was indeed thicker but remained clear.
25 The thickened microemulsion was unchanged and stable for a minimum of seven months.

 A few drops of concentrated HCl were added to a small volume of the microemulsion of Example 14 (5 percent siloxane with an average particle size of 0.031 microns).
30 There was no change in the microemulsion even after several days.

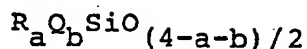
 Microemulsions were also prepared from the amino function silicone and Tergitol TMN-6 of Example 1 in the

- presence of the electrolyte MgCl_2 . A clear oil concentrate was prepared from 100 parts of the aminofunctional silicone, 30 parts of Tergitol TMN-6, and 17 parts water. A clear blue microemulsion was obtained when the clear oil
- 5 concentrate was rapidly dispersed in either about 1900 parts water or about 1900 parts water containing 2 percent MgCl_2 . Another clear oil concentrate was prepared from 100 parts of the same amino-functional silicone, 30 parts Tergitol TMN-6, 16.7 parts water, and 0.3 parts MgCl_2 .
- 10 Upon rapid dilution of the MgCl_2 containing oil concentrate in about 1900 parts water, a clear blue microemulsion was obtained.

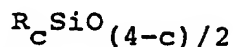
Claims:

1. A process for preparing a polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type, said process characterized by sequentially
 - 5 (A) forming a translucent oil concentrate by
 - (1) mixing a polyorganosiloxane with at least one surfactant where said polyorganosiloxane contains at least one polar radical attached to silicon through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds or
10 at least one silanol radical where said polyorganosiloxane is liquid at the temperature of mixing, and where at least one of said surfactants is insoluble in said polyorganosiloxane at the temperature of
15 mixing; and
 - (2) adding water to the polyorganosiloxane and surfactant mixture of step (1) where water is added in an amount sufficient to produce a translucent oil concentrate; and
 - 20 (B) forming a polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type by rapidly dispersing said translucent oil concentrate in water where the average particle size of said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion is less than about 0.3 micron.
- 25 2. A process as defined in claim 1 wherein said translucent oil concentrate is transparent and wherein said polyorganosiloxane emulsion is a microemulsion with an average particle size of less than 0.14 micron.

4. A process as defined in claim 2 wherein said polyorganosiloxane contains siloxane units of general formula



5 and



wherein a is from 0 to 2;

b is from 1 to 3;

c is from 1 to 3; and

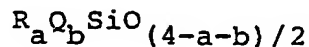
10 the sum (a+b) is from 1 to 3;

wherein R is a monovalent hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon radical and Q is a polar radical attached to silicon through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds where Q contains at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of
 15 amines, amine salts, amides, carboxylic acids, carboxylic acid salts, carbinols, phenols, sulfonic acid salts, sulfate salts, phosphate acids, and phosphate acid salts or Q is a hydroxyl radical; and wherein said insoluble surfactant is present in an amount sufficient to provide at
 20 least one monomolecular layer of said insoluble surfactant for said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion formed in step (B).

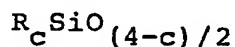
5. A polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type as prepared by the process of claim 1.

25 6. A polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type as prepared by the process of claim 2.

3. A process as defined in claim 1 wherein said polyorganosiloxane contains siloxane units of general formula



5 and



wherein a is from 0 to 2;

b is from 1 to 3;

c is from 1 to 3; and

10 the sum (a+b) is from 1 to 3;

wherein R is a monovalent hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon radical and Q is a polar radical attached to silicon through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds where Q contains at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of
 15 amines, amine salts, amides, carboxylic acids, carboxylic acid salts, carbinols, phenols, sulfonic acid salts, sulfate salts, phosphate acids, and phosphate acid salts or Q is a hydroxyl radical; and wherein said insoluble surfactant is present in an amount sufficient to provide at
 20 least one monomolecular layer of said insoluble surfactant for said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion formed in step (B).

7. A polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type as prepared by the process of claim 3.

8. A polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type as prepared by the process of claim 4.

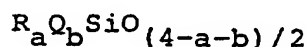
5 9. A process for preparing a polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type, said process characterized by sequentially

10 (A) forming a translucent oil concentrate by mixing a polyorganosiloxane, at least one surfactant, and water where said polyorganosiloxane contains at least one polar radical attached to Si through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds or at least one silanol radical, where said polyorganosiloxane is liquid at the temperature of mixing, where at least one
15 of said surfactants is insoluble in said polyorganosiloxane at the temperature of mixing, and where water is present in an amount sufficient to produce a translucent oil concentrate; and

20 (B) forming a polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the water-in-oil type by rapidly dispersing said translucent oil concentrate in water where the average particle size of said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion is less than about 0.3 microns.

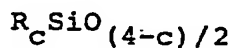
10. A process as defined in claim 9 wherein said translucent oil concentrate is transparent and wherein said polyorganosiloxane emulsion is a microemulsion with an average particle size of less than 0.14 microns.

5 11. A process as defined in claim 9 wherein said polyorganosiloxane contains siloxane units of general formula



and

10



wherein a is from 0 to 2;

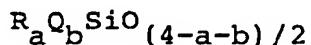
b is from 1 to 3;

c is from 1 to 3; and

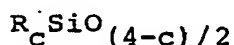
the sum (a+b) is from 1 to 3;

15 wherein R is a monovalent hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon radical and Q is a polar radical attached to silicon through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds where Q contains at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of amines, amine salts, amides, carboxylic acids, carboxylic
20 acid salts, carbinols, phenols, sulfonic acid salts, sulfate salts, phosphate acids, and phosphate acid salts or Q is a hydroxyl radical; and wherein said insoluble surfactant is present in an amount sufficient to provide at least one monomolecular layer of said insoluble surfactant
25 for said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion formed in step (B).

12. A process as defined in claim 10 wherein said polyorganosiloxane contains siloxane units of general formula



5 and



wherein a is from 0 to 2;

b is from 1 to 3;

c is from 1 to 3; and

10 the sum (a+b) is from 1 to 3;

wherein R is a monovalent hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon radical and Q is a polar radical attached to silicon through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds where Q contains at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of
 15 amines, amine salts, amides, carboxylic acids, carboxylic acid salts, carbinols, phenols, sulfonic acid salts, sulfate salts, phosphate acids, and phosphate acid salts or Q is a hydroxyl radical; and wherein said insoluble surfactant is present in an amount sufficient to provide at
 20 least one monomolecular layer of said insoluble surfactant for said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion formed in step (B).

13. A polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type as prepared by the process of claim 9.

25 14. A polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type as prepared by the process of claim 10.

15. An oil concentrate characterized by comprising

- 5 (A) a polyorganosiloxane which contains at least one polar radical attached to Si through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds or at least one silanol radical,
- (B) a surfactant which is insoluble in said polyorganosiloxane

where said polyorganosiloxane and said surfactant form an opaque mixture, and

- 10 (C) a sufficient amount of water to produce a translucent mixture;

wherein said oil concentrate, when rapidly dispersed in water, will produce a polyorganosiloxane emulsion of the oil-in-water type with an average particle size of said polyorganosiloxane in said emulsion of less than about 0.3 micron. .

16. A polyorganosiloxane microemulsion of the oil-in-water type characterized by consisting essentially of

- 20 (A) a polyorganosiloxane which contains at least one polar radical attached to Si through Si-C or Si-O-C bonds or at least one silanol radical,
- (B) a surfactant which is insoluble in said polyorganosiloxane, and
- 25 (C) water

wherein said polyorganosiloxane is the disperse phase and water is the continuous phase, wherein said polyorganosiloxane in said microemulsion has an average particle size of less than 0.14 microns and wherein said polyorganosiloxane microemulsion is transparent.

30



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0138192
Application number

EP 84 11 2174

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
X	FR-A-1 338 009 (BAYER) * abstract; page 2, example *	1	C 08 J 3/02 C 08 L 83/04 C 08 L 83/08
Y	--- EP-A-0 055 606 (TORAY) * claim 1; example 1; pages 10-11 *	1-16	
Y	--- GB-A-2 000 798 (HÜLS) * claim 1; page 2, lines 4-12 *	1-16	
D,Y	--- US-A-4 052 331 (J.DUMOULIN) * claims 1-4; column 2, lines 30-63; column 3, lines 32-50 *	1-16	
X	--- GB-A-1 191 289 (SHINETSU) * claim 1 *	1	
X	--- GB-A-2 092 608 (GENERAL ELECTRIC) * claims 1,10,21; examples 2,3; pages 5,6 *	1	
A	--- GB-A-2 079 300 (GENERAL ELECTRIC) * claim 1 *	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 29-01-1985	Examiner DEPIJPER R.D.C.
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